WOMAN'S WORLD.

It is intended that these columns shall frecord reman's work in all the varied fields of usefulness ect opinion respecting women, and voice the views and thoughts of women. It is hoped that they may in some measure encourage and etrengthon women to every worthy effort, aid tirm in & "iv. ing the problem of self-support, protect then through knowledge of forms of business and 'law Impire them to attain to their rightful position, and thus through entightened, elevated woman bood encoble the home, the race, the Nation,

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother. as home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanthropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human being, woman is everywhere building for herself and her generation. From all sections of this world, brist reports of individual and organized work, news items, thoughts, suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns.

Address all such communications to FLORENOS M. ADZINSON. 165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Women in Agriculture, Manufacture and Incastrial Art -Taxidermy and Wood Carving-Woman's Exhcanges.

The work of women in agriculture, the industries, manufactures and trade is suggested rather than shown at the New Orleans exposition, in fact but partially suggested. A great portion of the work displayed may be termed amateur, the play of restless fingers rather than the industry of those who are developing the resources of the commonwealth. This is usually the case in exposition and fair exhibits. There are reasons for this. First, the fact that women with capital invested move on closer margins than do men, they are less willing to take risks, less disposed to expend time work and money in advertising. Second, the women who collect these exhibits are frequently those who take little interest in the progress of women in industries and business, and who prefer pretty and showy articles to the more homely practical products, who have not learned to search for enterprise in lines outside of the stereoty ped feminine occupations at home. It is unfertunate that in the evolution of women's departments at fairs and expositions that the exhibits appear to the average man as of trifling character, the world could do without suffer no material loss-falnot to be compared chinery and fast horses. Be it noted in justice, however, that when a woman appears with a valuable exhibit, something that a man can see has a decided market manufactured goods, merchandise or mechanical contrivance, the men managers are prone as "the sparks to fly upward" to assert that it does not properly belong to the woman's department and must be classed else where with articles of its kind.

Aside from the inventions, (numbering over seventy five) there are exhibits occisionally made by women in the woman's and other departments, which if investigated would command the respect of the statistican and the political economists.

Some jars of honey and samples of mohair exhibited by Mrs. J. C. Pleasants of California tell this story. About ten years ago she began with five or six colonies of bees, now she owns over 200 color ies which annually yield about 400 pounds of honey each and from which she last year cleared two thousand dollar. Through her efforts, saccess, and dissemination of knowledge the development of the bee industry in her State is said to be largely due. At the time she began with the bees she owned three or four Angora goats; she now has about 500 head. which yield on an average a seven pound fleece worth in the market \$3 50, making her an annual income from that source of over \$1,760 with but small outlay of work or money, as the goats graze on the wild mountain lands herded by a boy. The value of these goals ranges from ten to fifty dollars per head, some of them being of very

Miss M. F. Austin of Fresno, California, exhibits some boxes of excellent raisins.

Miss Austin was formerly a public school
teacher at San Francisco. Her health failed
and she bought and loca'ed on a ranc's. She now has a large vineyard and her raisins have such a reputation for their superfor quality that every pound is contracted for early in the season. The greater portion of these exhibits are in the State collection and here also is an exhibit of 100 varieties of fruit canned by Mrs. George A. Cook of Ligonia. Cal, as samples of the products of the fruit farm in which she is interested. In California booth of the weman's department, where the variety. value and arrangement of the exhibit at est to the energy, persaverance and artistic taste of the Pacific Slope commissioner, Mrs. Lemmon, there are exhibits of raisins from Mrs. Blower and of granges from tine orange groves owned and superin-tended by two sisters in law, the Mrs. Kimballs of Santiago. These women and their exhibits are representative of a large class of women, who, as farmers, fruit and stock raisers contribute to the wealth of their State. Another California lady has discovered a process for preserving the juices of citrous fruits with their natural flavor and without fermentation and it is believed that this will eventually become a leading article of com-

A Mississippi woman has entered A BALE OF COTTON

"made" on her plantation for the cotton contest in which awards are to be made according to quality. Samples of cotton are shown | wirk exhibits a beautiful honiton lace set from several plantations owned and mansged by women, and three jars of "ozier silk staple cotton" are marked as having been cultivated and picked by the Misses Lineday of Pars Christian, Bales of erab grass, clover and mixed hay are contributed by Miss M I. Smeles, of Mississippi. In this connection it may be mentioned that one steam engine has been sold at this exposition to a woman cotton planter and another to Mrs. Huya. of New Orleans, who for eight years past has owned and managed a box factory. Both these ledies personally selected their own

In Florida, so the commissioner, Mrs. Ellen C. Long, inform s me, numerous ladies own and superintend cotton plantations, farms and orange groves. A small quantity of tes raised and cured in that State is shown, but Mrs Long is of the opinion that les can not be raised profitably as it is necessary to gather it rapidly just at the right time, and ready labor is not obtainable in that State. Coffee culture, she thinks, will be one of the successful industries of the future. Bee culture is being developed by women in Florida, and the braiding of palmetto hats and baskets, shell work, cone work, feather work and lace are industries in which girls engage at their homes to a considerable extent to make a little money.

and which has been retained in the possession of one banch of her posterity to the present time. At the seventh generation it became the inheritance of five sisters, the eldest but nineteen years of age. By renting s portion of the farm and taking up practical work, one becoming a professional nurse. one a teacher, one a braider of rye straw for Sx years ago the farm, about 100 acres, came into the hands of the daughter of the youngestaister. It was greatly impoverished, but under the present management has been fertilized and improvements have been nade, Two milk routes have been purchased in a neighboring city, twenty head of cows bought, and three men and as many horres are kept employed, and the enter prise, though requiring a great outlay at first, has become remunerative.

As a manufacturer woman appears here

SOME UNEXPECTED PHASES, especially in the Rhode Island exhibit. Here are silver filagree and gold lewelry made by women, jeweler's brushes manufactured by a woman, and samples of jawelers' cards by another who is proprietor of the American Card Company. Here too are beautiful samples of etched decoration by women emplyed in the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company. An ingenious armade by Mrs. Conant of 11,400 spools of many colored thread from Conant's mills which employ 11,000 women and girls. A heavy steet chain forged by a woman blacksmith and a collection of buttons which with the exception of cutting out from the metal are made by women are other unique fea-tures of Rhode Island industry. Further itlustrations of woman's industrial value are afforded by exhibits from New Jersey manufacturers, John Clark, Jr., & Co . who employ between 3 000 and 4 000 women in their thread mills, silk handkerchiefs from the Atkwright Mills, which emplay 450 women, and egg shell china from Trenton, where women are employed. Cheney Bros. show eamples of silk woven by Connec icut wo-

TAXIDERMY.

Taxidermy must possess some fascination for women, disagreeable and tedious as are some portions of the work. The exhibits are numerous and from different sections of the country. Two large cases of birds are shown in the Kentucky exhibit. A Florida woman shows two very handsome feather screens and a collection of mounted birds' heads which evince superior skill. The most interesting and artistic work in this line is by Mrs Car is S. Poole, of Natchez, Miss, who has filled a large case with a great variety of birds arranged to illustrate the famous "burial of cock Robin."

arge collection of mounted fishes prepared a especially deserving of mention. There specially under the direction of the State authorities. These are mounted by David- passion flower vine twining about con's method of ichthy-texidermy, are prop. about the top and conven inel deerly classified and have been examined and commended by Prof. Jordan and other value, such as agricultural products, honey, lichthylogists They are the work of the firm

of Clarke and Morgan of Newbern, the junter member, Mrs. Mary D Morgan, having prepared about one half of the collection. The firm have also a collection of aquatic fewls on exhibition. They do a fair business in scientific and millinery taxidermy are full sized clusters of snowballs. The foot and have a contract to duplicate the collec panel has a center of palmetto leaves with tion of fishes for the North Carolina State museum. Mr. Clarke does the field work. Mrs. Morgan attends to the shop work and thus solves the que tion of a living for herself and two fatheriess children. Of the numerous

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS CONTROLLED BY

but few are here represented. Julia R. Da-bney, furniture designer and carver, shows B. Bruce and Co., of Washington D. C., display exquisite art needle work and draperies. One of the most artistic specimens of original design and skilled handiwork is a window curtain of thin creamy batiste resting against orange colored silk, a valance of the silk falling from the top with a band of embroidered trumpet vine. Dotted here and there on the batiste are clusters of the same flower broken by squares of drawn work. The curtain is one of a set of eleven pieces for bedroom drapery valued at \$1 100. Mrs. Jacquimin of St. Louis, manufacturer of French flowers, shows lilac, lilies of the valley, etc., lovely enough to make even a nun long for a new spring bonnet and there are elegant dresses from modistes of the

A photograph of a business block and a card attached represents Mrs. T. Nodler, Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, Keo-kuk, Iowa. This house was established by Mrs. Nodler in 1860 and has the larges and finest trade in the State, amounting to \$80,-000 annually. She personally supervises the

entire establishment and business. In addition to the exhibits from manufacturing companies already mentioned which employ women, there are cases of work from Stater Stocking company of R I; from the Williamstic spool cotton company, from an envelop and paper company and from a rubber overshoe manufactury, illustrating the work of women. Since writing of the silver filagree jewelry in the Rhode Island exhibit I have learned that the lady who made it, Mrs. Albert England, makes that a business and is the only woman, within the knowledge of the Gorham manufactur-

ing company who can do that kind of work. In evidence that women are discovering new devices whereby to earn money there are offered for sale a collection of "Gennine Spalls from the Washington Monument cap stone, decorated by Sarah J. Warren," a col-lection of beautiful crystals of salt from Salt Lake, Utah. gathered by a lady who supplies these crystals quite extensively to collectors, and some "silk mosaics" from Miss Reed of the Baltimore Decorative Art Rooms. There lest are bits of silk decorated with embroidery and painting and mounted as jawelry, and are very beautiful.

Mrs. G. M. Green, of Jacksonville, Fla., exhibi's packages of pure hop yeast, manufactured by herself; while the business interest of one lowa lady is represented by some perforated paper patterns, and of another by black gimp and embioideries A young lady of California who earns her living by lace valued at \$250.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGES. Ti e Christian Woman's Ezchange of New leans has a large exhibit chiefly of all n anner of fancy and needlework and decora ive art work. This exchange has convenient and commodious sales and lunch rooms business amounting to over \$10,000, an increase of \$14,000 over last years' receipts. Of this over \$34,000 are receipts ment on the above because, from the dismal from the lunch department which in addi- harargues that I heard before the law went tion to its restaurant fills a large order trade. The Exchange does not charge consignors anything but the usual ten per cent comraise fords and has received but few donations, yet it has over \$4,000 in its treasury, is daughters made up their minds for whom out of debt, and gives steady employment to and for what they would vote at home, and atout forty girls and women at the then went in a dignified and quiet manner roms. It is proposed to add a to the polls and dropped a ballot in furtherkitchen garden to the exchange as soon as ar ce of the home conclusion. The same funds stilicient can be raised. where girls chivalrous deference was paid to them at the will be thoroughly trained in domestic economy, also a diet kitchen where food suitable for the sick will be carefully prepared, and morals and home influence. The law has the hope is expressed that at no distant day the way may be opened whereby a boarding all vote. But few intelligent men favor its home for working women may be estab-

The Exchange has edited and published

shown in studies from nature followed by conventionalized designs for carpets, wall papers, stained glass, friezes, etc., including several prize designs. Very lovely is a de sign for stained glass by Miss F. M. Waite, of New Jersey, which was awarded the prize by the firm of stained glass manufacturers, Mesers. J. and R. Lamb. It is a series of many colored disks, overlapping and with this legend in quaint old English text wand-

ering over the window: "Oh for a booke, and a shadie nooke, Eyther indoore or oute,
With ye greese leaves who pering over heade,
Or ye street cryes all about.

Where I male reade alle at my esse, Both of ye new and ye olde, For a jollie goods booke whereon to looke

Is tetter to mee than golde " Exhibits of similar character are made by the Philadelphia Woman's School of Design. the School of Industrial Art, and the Art Department of Spring Garden Institute. The Philadelphia School of Design which was the pioneer in opening this branch of work to women in this country, owes its establishment to Mrs. Peters, wife of the British Consul in that city nearly half a century ago. She began by giving free instruction on the radiments of industrial arts to such girls as would come to her house on certain days for that purpose. The basement of her house was her class room and for nearly six years she taught without reward other than the gradual improvement of her pupils. In 1853 some ladies decided to assist Mrs Peters in her work, a house was hired and a society incorporated under the title "School of Design." That was the beginning of the magnificent institution of which Miss E Crossdale is now principal and which affords practical instruction to nearly 300 publis in drawing, painting, modeling, lithography, wood engraving and weaving. In this the Pennsylvania collection of woman's work, are some designs in pencil and India ink for wood engraving and some specimens of word engraving that are quite creditable. Here too are the finest lustra paintings, two large portleres, glowing with color. One is valued at \$1,000, the other with center design of the goddess of music, Euterpe, and a beavy border of conventionalized flowers | ant.

Less brilliant but more dainty and delicate are three portieres of exquisite needlawoven tapestry from New York, "Titans' Daughter," "The Wood Sprites" and "Oupld" the last two designs by Dora Wheeler Obio stands pre-eminent in

DISPLAY OF WOOD CARVING

and pottery. From the Cincinnati School of Design are tables of various sizes, picture frames, tasels, brackets and chairs with In the North Carolina State exhibit is a strong effective carving. Three large pieces is a dieleing care with a finely wrought rigus across the drawers. A richly carved door with an arched top in geometric pat terns, and the panels heavily cut in relief with cak and acorns is designed, it is said i ruse in Ben Pittman's new residence. Tae picst potable work of all is a bedstead Oa the large panel above the head are flying doves wrought out in full relief, while below panel has a center of palmetto leaves with chrysanthemums on either side. These derens all stand out boldly and the execution i superior, showing that woman has adauced from the feeble fretting of the surace to the strong strokes of the skilled artist. Still other meritorous carvings are shown from individuals and from Mr. Henry Fry's school of wood carving. An exel and dainty little table by M. Louise Bently are fine in design and execution. The Cincinnate Pottery Company makes a fire exhibit of jugs and vases in a single cabitet and Miss Annie E Collins has a arge tcase filled with Cincinnati fa en 3 chipa painting there is a large quantity of good work in the usual designs. There are other branches of decorative work, exquisite paintings on satin-banners and dress fronts —lustre and tapestry painting. A set of wall banners in tapestry painting designed for a library illustrates twelve scenes from Shakespeares' "Winter Tale." The figures are quaint like those in old engraving. Another piece of tapestry painting by another woman artist is very different and typifies pring in graceful feminine form and soft tints. Evidently, woman is preparing herself with her wood carvings, her pottery, tiles and china, her brass and metal work, her painted and embroidered drapsries, to take an important place in the interior dec-

tiful" and the house luxurious. Yet another and more difficult line of prcfi'able art work by women is illustrated by the collection of original designs for the engravings for St. Nicholas and the Century, aned by the Century company to the New York Woman's Department. These are pin sketches, pencil drawings and water colors e tirely by women. Kate Greens way is rep-Day in London-little maids in mob caps and straight gowns and little men in roundabouts demutely marching. Jessie McDermott's levely calender pictures for St. Nichoss, and Julia Lee's conception of Christina Rossetti's 'O Lady Moon' are among them; also Jessie Curtis Shepherd's fluffy-headed children and Addie Ledyard's innocent, dimpled babies and their dolls.

Mary Hallock Foote is represented by some of the drawings which illustrated her own story of "The Led Horse Claim." Further illustration of original design is furnished by copies of L. Prang's publications with several of the original drawings for Christmas and Easter cards which where awarded prizes, including the work of Fidelia Bridges, Miss Humphrey and other

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON. New Orleans, May 13, 1885.

Judge Jacobs on Suffrage.

well known artists.

Letter to S. M. Theali, of the California Women's Christian Suffrage Society. I have been asked to state briefly the operation of the woman, or rather universal, suffrege law in this territory-whether it has teen beneficial or otherwise. I can truthfully say that all the evils prophesied as certain to fellow entranchisement of women have proved to be as baseless as the fabric of | n ark by a dne proportion of exercise. This a dream. Woman is woman still. She does not use poniards for hair pins, or bowieknives for shawl fasteners. Her cooking is just as digestible, and her aroning just as smooth as ever. I have heard of no babies at 41 Bourbon St, and last year transacted | dying from neglect, and no husbands driven to the insane asylum. Grass grows, flowers bloom and birds sing just as they ever did. I into operation, I began to fear that all of nature's functions would stop the moment a woman dropped a ballot into the box. I am happy to be able to inform you that we are all well. Our wives, sisters, mothers and worked admirably, and the women nearly rereal. O. JACOBS. Eeattle, W. T., February 20, 1885.

cal Design. The work of different classes is | and strong, have never done anything for the family, have all received an education which she was deprived of because her ser vices could not be dispensed with by her father, and she now brings sait against her father's estate to recover wages since her coming of age, as her pro-rata share of the

estate is not sufficient to support her.

The injustice often shown by parents in similar cases to elder children, especially if those children be daughtere, is a matter of surprise and indignation when it is rightly considered. The old doctrine that the principal obligation between parents and chil-dren was upon the children is happily nearly exploded. The days when parents could make claims to the service of their children simply upon the ground that children owed their exsitence to them are gone by. On the contrary, society is beginning to realize the infinite obligation that parents are under to their children; the least that parents can do is to labor unceasingly, and sacrifice themselves unsparingly for the good of their children, and in cases of large families to deal justly with them if they have la'd upon the shoulders of the e der the burden of rearing the younger.

The age by which parents can control and compel the service of children has been fixed by law in the case of sons, but the interests of daughters have not been thus guarded. And who is there. in looking over his circle of acquaintances but can note numerous instances of a faithful elder daughter giving up the bloom and flower of her youth and strength to help raise the younger children Years of patient, uncomplaining, unrewarded toil and care are unselfishly bestowed on thoughtless, exacting younger brothers. The sister bas made and cared for their wardrobes, has humored their whims and caprices in the preparation of food, has looked after the comfort and furnishing of their spartments, has entertained their company at d been in fact a willing servant to them, only to find in a large proportion of cases that this service is taken as a matter of course, and that no return of special gratiinde or of pecuniary compensation is ever thought of. Happy may such a sister feel herself should she in after years be left without property if they do not give her to understand that she is an annoying depend-

To prevent such injustice should be the especial care of parents. They are culpably wrong who allow their younger children to receive such service and such sacrifice as a matter of course. If parents find that the constant service of an elder daughter is needed for the comfort of the younger child:en, let them enter into obligations to reccenize the value of such service, and to compel the younger children to recognize it No elder daughter upon whom devolves the care of a family, but would be happier and more self respecting if the parents should say: Our daughter's services are worth a certain salary every year; she shall have it or our viding the property let that claim be paid first like any other just claim, and then let the equal division be made of the remainder. Such a provision would often be a check to the ughtlers and seifish prothers and younger coldren, and would work good in every

deeper sting; it is injustice. And sharper than a serpent's tooth is the sting of injus t ce shown by those of our own blood and lindred. Let us have the most perfect jusce in the near and dear relations of li'e. d then these relations will have a solid ba s for lasting affection and happiness.

> Nervous Unrest. Harper's Bazar.

The sufferer from nervous unrest often ngs for the quiet of retirement. It free, he to inks, from the world's bastle and care, he would be all right. He longs for the wings of the morning in order to fly away and be street. This is a mistake. To be always basking in the sunshine of excitement, always in the midst of the battle of life, or always engaged in the exciting gamble of bus-i: ess, is killing, but a certain amount of excitement is necessary to the very existence of a person of the nervous temperament Without it he would droop and die, like a tender plant placed in a semi-darkened room, in o which the sun never shines, nor the fresh air finds access.

The great object of the nervous should be, as far as the body is concerned, to establish and kesp up a correct balance between the blood and the nervous system. Sufferers from nervous unrest think and live faster than do others, and there is a greater waste of tissue, causing a drain on the system, which must be met by a due supply of bealthy nutriment. It is when the demand is greater than this supply that hours of de-pression ensue, hours of unhappiness and m sery by day, and sleepleseness or broken rest at night. Regulation and due selection of diet are therefore imperative, if a certain degree of happiness and comfort in living is to be obtained. The state of the stomach and digestive organs must be carefully studied; whatever is known to disagree must be avoided. The food should be taken as regularly as possible, day after day at the same hour, and not in too large quantities. A hearty meal to the nervous produces a certain degree of excitement, which is asspredly followed by slight dyspepsia, the only symptoms of which may be previshness and irritability. The food should not be sloppy, and too much liquid should be avoided. No work should be done for half an hour after eating. Breakfast should be early, dinner in the middle of the day, to bed. But a lunch or milk biscuit may be eaten a short time before retirng. Pertect eleep will not be obtained if the stomach be entirely empty; indeed, going to bed with an empty stomach is generally followed by getting up next morning with that organ partially disturbed by gas, naussating juices, and bile itself. The food should be nourishing, but at the same time substantial. The stomach is camposed of muscular tissue, and deteroriates if not exercised-a truth which few are aware of, but which facts prova.

By judicious management of the digestive cigens you sipply the i erves with the elen ents of nutrition. But you must do more: ti e blood must be as pure as possible; it n ust be decarbonized by plenty of fresh air; v hile the heart, the great central propeller, n ust be invigorated and kept up to the p ust on no account be carried to the verge

Food, fresh sir, and exercise act then on the nervous system through the blood, but the nerves are directly braced and toned by n cans of the cold or tepid sponce bath, with or cas chally a warm vapor or hot-air bath. Change of scene and climate are nearly a ways benefic al to the sufferers f om nervon unrest. Most cases are banefited by sea-

side or mountain air. A sea voyage does Is there no relief to be had from medicines: Sometimes there is, but it is not well sus tained. Fiying for help to the Pharmacopoeia is not a habit to be recommended, and I would advise the nervous patient to take no medicine without first consulting a physician-ccd-liver oil pr.bably excepted; but this is more a food than a physic, and does much good as a calmative in cases where it

is readily digested. I have, last of all to say a word or two of sleep-"tired nature's sweet restorer." The italics are mine not the noet's. I wish thereby to draw the reader's attention to the fact that unless a due proportion of muscular exercise be taken during the day, the sleep by night will not be refreshing. Exercise is Exchange has edited and published A variety of products are shown by Mrs C. H. Spoiford of Palaski, Tenn., from her farm "Martinhurst." Exhibits of merino wool of different grades are shown by two Mississippi women, presumably sheep grow.

The Milwaukee and St. Louis Woman's exchanges have each an exhibit of beatiful work in their respective women's departant at Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, and raises purpose here shown by two tached is evidence that Mrs. Eliza Suton is proprietor of the "Lakeside Stock faca" and there is also a case of pretty little dinner cards, doylles, etc., from the Baltimore Industrial exchange.

The work women are attempting and accomplishing in

INDUSTRIAL BRT

The Exchange has edited and published "The Crecile Cooking Book," the receipts being Book," the receipts being Magazine. |

Children's Rights.

A novel lawsuit has lately been brought in an Eastern S ate which may call attention to an anter which may call attention to an anter which has received far too little consideration. A gentleman who was a widower died, leaving an estate of moderate size too well and provide the consideration.

The Wildren's Rights.

A novel lawsuit has lately been brought in an Eastern S ate which may call attention to an every hours of th

ture will fall, to your detriment. The bed itself should be moderately hard, but very smooth and even, the bedgiothes light and warm, and the pillows soft and rather high The room should be judiciously ventilated. and the curtains should not go right round

the bed. I need scarcely add that narootics or sleeping draughts are most injurious, whether in the shape of opiates or that slow but certain poison called chloral hydrate. In conclusion, if he values his lie life and comfort, the sufferer from nervous unrest must do his best to avoid overexcitement of

all kinds, both bodily and mental, and endeavor to maintain the mens sana in corpore sano, which, for once in a way, I must translate as a pure mind in a pure body.

LITTLE FOLKS.

"Mamma," asked Carrie, "can you tell me what part of Heaven people live in who are good but not agreeable?

"What do carpenters make out of hollow trees?" asked Sammy. "I don't think thay can use them at all," was the raply. "Why, papa, I should think they'd make empty boxes out of hollow trees."

A bright little boy, about three and a half years old, to whom his mother had on several occasions repeated the Lord's Prayer, surprised her by asking one day: "Mamma, what is God's other name? Is it God Hai-

Little Harry was out in the garden in the spring, seeing his paps put in the seeds. The different sorts interested him greatly. "Here, prpa!" he cried, running to him with sometling clutched tight in his hand, "pant 'is one! ' He opened his hand, and there was

"Gran'ma," said a boy of nine years, "how o d are you?" "About sixty-six," said the g andmother. "You'll die soon-won't you, gran'ma?" "Yes, dear; I expect to." "And when I die, gran'ma, can I be burled side of you?" "Yes, dear," said she, as her heart warmed toward the little one, whom she folded closer in her arms. "Gran'ma,"softly whispered the little rogne, "gimme ten

Charley Hubbell, with his mamma, was riding in the cars, in the northern part of Ohio, nearing the end of a long journey. It was early springtime and near nightfall. The cars stopped, and Charley leaned his head against the window, and listened to the croaking of the frogs. "Mamma." said he "are the frogs saying their prayers?" Scarcels heeding the question, she said, "Yes" "Mamma," he said again after a long pause. -as if he would be so glad to have them stop-"will they pretty soon say amen?"

A little girl who has been as carefully trained in the matter of reverence for sacre i things as a minister's child could be, had been told that God was everywhere, was with her night and day, outdoors and in obligations for it, and when it comes to di cours, and she seemed to understand it. But on one occasion her little pet dog was failowirg her closely when she didn't want him with her. She stopped as she was about to phasis: "Now. Ponto, you go back. Its bad enough to have God tagging round after me It has been said that nothing stings the leart so deeply as ir gratitude. There is a like horr ratricken face of her pions mother.

3 he Logical View of It, | New York Times.]

"Mamma," inquired Bobby, "do only good nittle boys go to heaven?"

"Yes desr." "And bad little boys go to the bad place?"

"I'm a good little boy, ain't 1?"
"Sometimes, Bobby, and sometimes you are quite a bad little boy." "Then I s'pose I'll bave to spend part of

the time in one place and part of the time in

Ahead Yet.

[Judy.] Boy-Please, sir, Tommy Johnson has n ade me make a blot School Board Teacher-Then Tommy

John son won't go home to his dinner to-Tommy said afterwards, when the teacher had gone away: "I 'spose ver think yer done a fine thing by roundin' on me, but as it happens. I sin't got no dinner to go home to. Yah, yer sneak!"

Lincoln's Start in Life.

New York Graphic "He rode," an old friend says, "into town on a borrowed horse, without earthly goods beyond a pair of sadd e-bags, two or three law books, and some clothing in a bag He came into my store, set his saddle bags on the counter, and said: "Speed, tell me what the furniture for a single bedroom will cost." I took my percil, figured it up, and found it would cost \$17. Lincoln replied, 'It is cheap enough, but I want to say that, cheap as it is, I have not the money to pay. But if you will credit me until Christmas, and my experiment here is a success, I will pay you then. If I fail, I shall probably never be able to pay you.' The voice was so mais choly I felt for him, and told him that I had a very large double bed, which he was perfectly welcome to share with me, if he chose. 'Where is your bed?' said Lincoln. 'Ug stairs,' I answered. He took his saddle bage on his arm, went up stairs, set them on the floor, and came down laughing raying, 'Well Speed, I'm moved' The ludicrous ides of moving all his earth y goods and chattels by taking his saddle-bags up stairs, had in de and supper three hours at least before going | his elastic spirit as mirthful as just before it was depressing.

> The Work-Basket. The fellowing is an arrangement of eal or

for a Roman striped Afghan. 1 row blue, 1 row gold. I row pink 10w white I row blue.

10 rows white, 12 rows blue. low blue. low white 1 row blue. I row white I row pink, 1 row bine. 1 row blue, I row gold, row go'd, 1 row pink. l row pink, row white I row white. 12 rows black 10 rows pink,

Repeat, until long enough, five strips altogether-three black and two Roman

The stripes are to be fifty inches wide and 250 rows long. Seam the last stitch in each row; kill back and forth, on each side alternately; crochet torether with white, black and gold, four stitches each in turn. For the frings of the black stripe, three strands of black and one

Mixed Philosophy About Widows. |San Francuco Chronicle.|

I have a vegue idea that a widow to be

the stripe.

of gold; for the Roman stripe, colors used in

patural, should always be plump. I can't give my reason for it. I have long had a conviction that grief over a departed husband is fattening. I know that stage widows are elways wan and pa'e, and faint at the sight of any relic of the deceased. But that is a dramatic licence, and only in comedies where true love and devotion are made funny, not to say ridiculous, do they make widows plump. Come to think of it, I don't see why a woman shouldn't be plump. She has nothing to worry about. She is the heroice of one great battle, with a weakened world before her to conquer. I like widows. It always seems to me that a widow is a woman who has got the best of a man. He may bave been a good deal of a man or very little of a man, but she's got the best of him. It seems to be awfully hard for a woman to survive her husband. I do not wish to ask whether matrimony is, after all, a disease that is fatal to woman. I don't say that a wemen should never marry at all. She should always marry some other man.

All common things each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end,
Our piessures and our discontents.
Are rounds by which we may around.
H. W. LONGELLOW.

Scrofulous

Consumption,

Eruptions, such as Tetter or Salt Rheum. When not fully developed, may be cured are the result of a diseased condition of by purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsathe blood, and may be cured by the use of parilla. Mary D. Weeks, Lowell, Mass., Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Selby Carter, Nash- who had been, for years, afflicted with ville, Tenn., was, in his own words, "sat- Scrofulous Consumption and Ulceration urated with Scrofula, and covered with of the Lungs, says: "From the day I

commenced taking Ayer's Sareruptions;" but a few bottles of Ayer's Sar saparilla,

saparilla effected a permanent cure. Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. my health and strength steadily improved." For Sale by all Druggists.

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